Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1806. [No. 1590.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

JUST LANDED,
From the sloop NANCY, *Captain* PAINE, *from* CHARLESTON,
30 *bales COTTON, of superior kind;*
With a quantity of
RICE AND INDIGO.
For Sale, by
E. GILMAN.
April 30. dtf

WM. HODGSON
Has for Sale,
2 boxes 7-8 Colraine Linens
13 hogsheads Claret, suitable for the West-India market, and entitled to drawback
14 cases first and second quality Claret, 12 bottles each
Marble Mortars of different sizes
7 casks best Lucca Oil
10 marble Chimney pieces
2000 bushels Liverpool fine and St. Ubes Salt.
April 30 d

JOHN G. LADD
Has just received
100 boxes New-York hard SOAP of a superior quality. Also,
A few hogsheads Muscovado Sugars,
Do. West-India Rum,
Tierces of Rice and bales of Cotton.
Wanted to purchase
100 hogsheads bright Virginia Tobacco.
April 30. d

Just Received,
And for sale by the Subscriber,
25 bales Cotton,
25 tierces Rice,
10 hhds. Jamaica Rum,
5000 wt. nice Brea
100 casks Stone Lime,
20 dozen nice Castor Oil, in pint bottles,
1000 bushels Salt, suitable for the fisheries,
500 Spanish Hides, and Groceries as usual.
Mordecai Miller.
April 22. d

Robert M'Crea & Co.
At the Store, King street, formerly occupied by *Horsburgh and M'Crea*, have just received and offer for Sale, on reasonable terms,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS.
April 28. d2w
N. B. They daily expect a further supply.

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24 hogsheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
26 barrels Beef, Salem inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Liquorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Soal Leather, and
200 States Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale, by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.
April 26. d

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store next door to *Mitt's tavern*; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
And daily expects a further Supply.
April 3.

Wanted to Purchase,
A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
April 3. 3tawtf

FOR SALE,
A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.
Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

The Subscriber has just Received,
In addition to his former Stock—which makes it complete in Groceries and Fruits—
First quality brown Sugar, in bbls
French Brandy, in pipes
Claret Wine, in half pipes
West India and New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels.
Old Peach Brandy
Mould and dipt Candles, in boxes
First quality Turpentine Soap, in boxes
Rice, in half tierces.

By Capt. JENKS, *from New-York.*
Soft shelled Almonds, of an excellent quality and 20 boxes fresh Prunes.

And by Capt. CAREW, *from Lisbon.*
Lisbon fresh Lemons, in boxes
Oranges in do.
English Walnuts, in bales.

By Captain CROWELL, *from Leghorn.*
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins, in boxes
Salad Oil, in cases, or by the bottle.
ALSO,
New York double refined Loaf Sugar, in barrels or by the single loaf.
And has a parcel of
Excellent inspected SHAD & HERRINGS, by the barrel; and SALMON in kegs—all very low for cash.
A. WILLIS.
April 25. d12t*

HENRY K. MAY
Has now landing, for Sale,
65 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 boxes Mould Candles,
20 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels Prime Pork,
6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
1 leaguer Cape Madeira Wine
In STORE,
London Particular,
London and New York Market
Particular and Cargo Teneriffe
Catalonia and Claret } *Wines.*
50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef
10 barrels Bounce
4 bales Beerboom Gurrahs
1 bale Fandah Cossas
6 hhds. Molasses
6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.
April 8. d1m

Now Landing,
From Schooner Fame, from New-York, and for sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE,
30 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do. do. Beef.
Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,
5 bales Beerboon Gurrahs,
500 pieces yellow Nankeens,
In Store,
Imperial,
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Hyson Skin
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cask and box fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger,
Muscovado Sugar in barrels,
Double refined loaf do.
200 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a superior quality, for the West India market,
30 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels New England Rum,
8 pipes and half pipes Teneriffe Wine,
10 rolls mill'd Lead,
600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.
WANTED,
A Bill on New-York for about 500 Dollars. Apply as above.
April 9. d

Received, this Day,
And for Sale, on very low terms,
15 hogsheads first quality Muscovado Sugar.
2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains, assorted.
James Sanderson.
April 9. d.

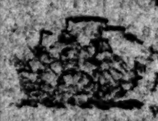
HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.
December 18. d

☞ A few copies of the American Gardener may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

WANTED,

A vessel of about five hundred barrels burthen, to take a freight to Boston.
Lawrason & Fowle.
April 22. d

THE SUBSCRIBER
Wants to Charter,



A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.
James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.
February 12. d

PUBLIC SALE.
Pursuant to a deed of trust from *Samuel Hilton* to the subscribers, will peremptorily be sold, on SATURDAY, the 31 day of May, at half past 10 o'clock, on the premises,
A LOT of GROUND, with two HOUSES, situate on the south-east corner of Duke and Union streets. Terms, &c. will be made known at the place of sale.
JAMES DAVIDSON, } *Trustees.*
P. G. MARSTELLER, }
April 24.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court of chancery, held at Richmond, will be exposed to sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in the county of Loudoun, the property of *Thomas Atwood Diggs*, Esq. One called the Valley Tract, containing about 1097 acres, lying about three miles from Leesburg—the other called the Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river, near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold for the purpose of raising the sum of about six thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A. Diggs to certain creditors in the decree mentioned. The sale will be made to the highest bidder for ready money, and will commence on the 13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg, and county of Loudoun.
Thomas Swan, }
W. C. Selden, } *Commissioners.*
April 22. dtf

☞ THE Subscriber and possessor of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn any person who may incline to purchase under the above decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such sale; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered effort.
Thomas A. Diggs.
April 24.

TUNIS CRAVEN,
Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
Bennett's patent Cords,	Lace do.
Do. Waistcoatings,	Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,	India and British Book do.
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, rose Blankets,	Pic Nic Mitts.
Coatings, Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,	Ostrich Feathers,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,	Italian Mantaus,
Shirting Cotton,	Fine India Persians,
Long Lawns,	Baftas, Manoodies,
Linen Cambricks,	Dowlais, Ticklenburgs,
Dimities, Cambrick do.	Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
	&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.
Oct. 22. dtf

LOST,
On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the
PRINTER.
February 22. d

Cottom & Stewart
Have received a large supply of
PAPER HANGINGS,
Of various figures and of the newest fashions.
April 29. d

BROKER'S OFFICE,
And Commission Store.
A. LINDO,
Takes the liberty of informing the public, that HE HAS OPENED A
Broker's Office and Commission Store,
At the corner of Union and King streets,
WHERE he will be happy to render his services in those branches of business. Every species of public stock, merchandize, lands, houses, lots, vessels and negroes, will be bought and sold on commission. Reasonable advances will be made on consignments; and acceptances will be given when such consignments are accompanied with orders to sell to meet the payments. All kinds of produce and merchandize received on storage at the customary terms.
As a stranger in Alexandria he is induced to intrude on the public the following testimonial from Winchester, where he acted in the double capacity of auctioneer and commission merchant.

Winchester, March 4, 1806.
We do hereby certify, That Mr. A Lindo, auctioneer and commission merchant in this borough, has conducted himself in such a manner as to have gained the confidence of the public in an eminent degree; and his fidelity, honor, secrecy and diligence in his business justly entitle him to this our mark of approbation.

H. Holmes,	*John & Abm. Miller.*
Daniel Gold,	*John Bell.*
Charles Brent, jun.	*Wm. Davison.*
Richard Holliday.	*Geo. Reed.*
Jas. Gamble.	*Alf. H. Powell.*
H. W. & I. Baker.	

He has, at present, for Sale,
A first rate (gentleman's) Servant, young, likely, active and healthy, and may be had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400 dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, negotiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.
Wanted to Hire,
A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.
April 28. d

Notice.
THAT on the first day of May court to be held for Fairfax county, at the court house thereof, I shall, by virtue of a deed of trust to me made for the purpose of securing a re-payment of money paid by Charles Little and Joba Keene, for Thomas Pollard, jun. expose to public sale, a likely NEGRO MAN, named *NERO*, in the deed mentioned, for ready money.
Sale to commence between 12 and 4 o'clock of that day.
David Stuart, *Trustee.*
April 29. dr10thMy

Horsburgh & Calder,
Have just received from New York,
10 bales Calcutta Piece Goods;
CONSISTING OF
Gurrahs, Mamoodies, Punjum Cloths, Sannas, Cossas, Baftas, and Checks.
ALSO,
Calicoes, colored and white Cambrick Muslin, Undressed Ginghams, Silk Chambrays, Cambrick, Dimity, Cotton Hosiery, Black Lutestring, Irish Linens, Yellow and Scarlet Bandano Handkerchiefs, White Crape, Pic Nics, Silk Mitts, Silk Umbrellas, Leno Muslin, Cross, Blue Gilly Handkerchiefs, Sooty Romalls, Blue Gurrahs, Real London Superfine Black and Blue Cloths, &c. &c. for sale, on reasonable terms, either by wholesale or retail, at their Store, corner of Royal and King-streets.
April 23. d2w

JOSEPH RIDDLE
Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.
September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.
JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.
September 18. tf

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *March 7.*

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

(Mr. Elmer's speech concluded.)

Some gentlemen have said that this is an improper time to re-act upon Great Britain; that she is now contending with the most powerful despot on earth, for her liberties, and her very existence. That she is now doing that for the freedom of nations which revolutionizing France was some years ago; and that her sensibility will be excited by every measure which will have a tendency to affect and injure her in her struggle. I confess it would be ungenerous to press her unreasonably at this time; but surely it is not improper to call upon her in any way we think politic for justice, and the free exercise of our independent rights. These we are entitled to, and these she ought to yield us, or she cannot expect our friendship. And this is the most suitable time to call loudly upon her for them. She will, I trust; she must give up her unjust claims if we persist in this measure for any considerable time, or the consequence will be more injurious to her than any advantage her present conduct gives her.

If, however, the resolution under consideration should be thought going too far, let us take up one less extensive and less energetic. A high degree of unanimity is extremely desirable on this important occasion. I am willing to meet gentlemen on any ground which may be thought tenable. If a total non-importation is not advisea. ble, let us resort to a partial one, and adopt a measure embracing the object contemplated by the resolution offered by the gentleman from Maryland. We certainly ought, and we must do something. Your table, Mr. Chairman, is loaded with complaints from all quarters, of grievances & insults too intolerable to be quietly borne by the people. It is true, the gentleman from Georgia has said the citizens of this country have a very imperfect and incorrect view of this subject; and that they have been imposed upon and misinformed by merchants, whose cupidity has led them to sound the alarm; and, that when they shall be correctly informed, and come to have true ideas on the subject of our differences with Great Britain, not one in ten will be found in favor of any measure in the form of the proposition on your table. But, I trust the more the people are informed on the subject of their complaints, the louder and the more impressive will they become. It is the injuries they observe and feel, not the representations of interested men, that excite in them the sentiments they have expressed. Under these circumstances, and amidst the variety of complaints, shall we remain quiet? Shall we continue in session four or five months, at the public expence, remaining deaf to the cries of our citizens, and depart without affording them any relief? I hope not. We cannot expect to enjoy the privileges and advantages of our independence unless we firmly and resolutely maintain them. As an independent nation we should feel no partialities towards any of the Europeans; but treat them all with justice and humanity, meeting their friendship by returns of friendly actions, and repelling their aggressions by temperate but manly firmness.

Much pains has been taken to represent our complaints as trivial and incapable of redress. It has been said that we are injured only in our carrying trade, which has been represented as of little consequence, and not worth the expence necessary to defend it. This appears to be the idea which the gentlemen from Virginia and Georgia entertain of the business, but the subject presents itself to me in a very different complexion. To me it appears far more important to the United States than they represent. I consider it highly interesting not only to our merchants, but to our agricultural citizens. If we should abandon this trade totally, our wheat, corn, beef, pork, and other products of the middle states would shortly become a drug, and the price of them be greatly diminished in our market towns. Perhaps the southern states might find a market in the ports of Great Britain for their cotton and tobacco: but if the carrying trade should be relinquished the best market for those other staple productions of our country would be shut to us. By carrying these commodities to a foreign market, there exchanging them for the productions of that country, and after bringing them to our ports, expecting the surplus of them as well as some of our own productions to another foreign country. By which trade we are enabled as well to sell our surplus produce, as to pay for the manufactures of Great Britain which we consume. Further, would it not be highly degrading to our national character to relinquish so just and advantageous a trade to satisfy the whim, interest or caprice of any nation? If we permit Great Britain to substantiate her present doctrines, she will most assuredly extend in her demands and the strictness of her doctrines, until she left us no trade worth defending, neither circuitous nor direct. But shall we tamely submit without one effort to this degradation? Shall we not rather do what is in our power to ward off the evils that surround us? The gentleman from Georgia has said that he should be ashamed to meet his constituents if he should give his assent to the proposition before us. But whatever may be the sentiments of the people of the south, I believe those to the eastward would be dissatisfied should we rise without taking any measure upon this momentous subject. They look for something from our hands, and I hope we shall not rise until we have devised and put in operation some plan whereby we may redress the grievances under which our citizens groan, and of which they have so loudly complained.

Saturday, March 8.

MR. ELLIOT.—To replace the present question upon the ground which it originally occupied, to examine it with a view to its real merits, and its merits alone, however hopeless might be the task, would however be a very useful one. It has indeed been considered as indicative of a species of madness to attempt to stem a torrent which is known to be irresistable; but it is said that there is sometimes method in madness, and there is always honor in a gallant death in a good cause. It is in vain to conceal the fact that this resolution is devoted to destruction; but its supporters owe something to their own feelings, and they owe much more to their country. It will probably be admitted, Mr Chairman, on both sides of the House, for it will not be pretended that there are more than two sides upon the present occasion, whatever confusion of parties may sometimes appear to exist upon this floor, that a more interesting crisis of our national concerns than the present, in reference to foreign relations, has not existed since the adoption of the present constitution. Some of the best interests of our country are at stake. But it is not believed by all that our constitution and liberties are involved in any possible issue of this question. Before we even had a constitution, while the elements of our political system were almost without form and void, the liberties of this people were safe in their own hands, and triumphant over the power of that nation, whose vengeance, it is said, we shall provoke by the adoption of this resolution.—Our constitution and liberties are safe.—The scene is not so awful, but it is impressive. I repeat it, sir, we owe much to our country. The friends of the resolution are prepared for the fate that awaits it; but they have taken their ground from reflection, and they cannot, they will not abandon it against conviction, until overpowered, as indubitably they must be, in the contest.

Two classes of arguments are marshaled in opposition to the motion, one of which is addressed to our hopes, and the other to our fears. To our hopes—of what? Of honorable and successful negociation, if this measure be abandoned. G. Britain will do us justice if we ask it once more. On what is this hope founded? Let us not go too far back. It was said in ancient times to be dangerous, and doubtless it is dangerous still, to rake open the ashes of a flame not yet extinguished. Do our hopes repose upon events of a recent date? Upon the long continued impressment into her naval service of many of our useful citizens, citizens entitled to the same rights with ourselves, except that they are not delegated to represent the people within these walls? An outrage which no nation but Great Britain practices and to which no nation but America submits. Upon the constant interpolation of new principles, destructive of our neutral rights, into the venerable code of the laws of nature and nations, or rather the systematic perversion and prostration, to our serious injury, of some of the most sacred principles of those laws? We can soon dismiss this branch of the subject. Coolly and deliberately systematic, severe and unbending, has the injurious conduct of Great Britain towards us long been. Unconnected with strong measures on our part we can discern no reasonable ground for hopes so flattering. Prospects so delusive have no charms for the supporters of the resolution: We repose no confidence upon the justice and liberality of Great Britain, farther than as those virtues may correspond with her interest. To that we wish to make an appeal. With myself it has long been a settled opinion that she would go to war with us whenever it should suit her interest to do so. We wish for peace, we raise our voices for negociation, but for negociation sustained by measures of an energetic and commanding character.

The other class of arguments is addressed exclusively, permit me, sir, to say exclusively, to our fears. Gentlemen have taken a gloomy view indeed of this part of the subject: While we can hope nothing, we must fear every thing from the adoption of the measure. We shall injure ourselves greatly, and Great Britain not at all; we shall inflict a deep and fatal wound upon the agriculture of our country; we shall sacrifice the interests of the people of the southern portion of the union, by provoking retaliation, to the prechusion of the only market for their staple commodities, besides subjecting them to the deprivation of foreign manufactures without which they cannot subsist; we shall destroy the most productive source of the national revenue; we cannot after all support the system; we must abandon it with disgrace, or persist in it to our destruction. It will even produce war with all its horrors, and the destruction of the constitution. It is at one moment a weak measure, at another a war measure, and sometimes both. Do we get over or go around these objections? Do we not state them in their full force, and meet them fairly? Formidable as they are, we shall endeavor to repel them. One of those great men of whom modern times have been so justly proud, a writer whose rare combination of the powers of mind render him at once eloquent and sagacious, has advanced a principle which forms an excellent corner stone for the superstructure of argument, on which the friends of the resolution rely. "Peace is the natural effect of trade. Two nations in habits of commercial intercourse have reciprocal interests; if one has an interest in buying, the other has an interest in selling; and their mutual wants and interests cement their union." The quotation is not verbal but substantial; it is from memory. Had the immortal author of the Spirit of Laws been gifted with prophetic powers, he could not have described with more accuracy the relative situation of Great Britain and the United States at the present time. To prove this let us turn to the interesting report of the secretary of the treasury, just laid upon our tables. Here is the annual amount of commerce between us and the dominions of Great Britain, calculated on an average for the three last years.

IMPORTS.

	Dollars.
From the dominions of Great Britain in Europe (Gibraltar excepted)	27,400,000
From the British East Indies	3,530,000
From the northern British colonies in America	540,000
From the British West Indies	4,570,000
	36,040,000

EXPORTS.

To Great Britain in Europe (Gibraltar excepted) including clearances *for England and a market*, and flour and wheat, which are not permanent articles of exportation to Great Britain, and including foreign merchandize, re-exported, 15,690,000

To the British E. Indies	130,000
To the northern British colonies	1,000,000
To the British West Indies	6,480,000
	23,300,000
Total imports	36,040,000
Total exports	23,300,000
Balance against us	12,740,000

Our annual imports from all the world amount to 75,316,000

Of which we import from G. Britain 36,040,000

Balance from other countries, 39,276,000

Almost half our imports therefore are from the British dominions, and the balance of trade is twelve millions of dollars against us. However inaccurate or inconclusive may be the ideas sometimes annexed to what is called *the balance of trade*, it is evident to common sense that the nation which sells to another every year manufactures of the value of twelve millions beyond the whole value of the productions of the other nation which she buys, must be carrying on, in that particular, a profitable commerce. It was said by sages of old time, that whoever Deity determined to destroy, he first made mad. Is G. Britain devoted by Providence to destruction? Can she be so mad, so outrageously and incurably mad, as to deprive herself forever of this very gainful commerce, in revenge for our exercising an unquestionable right, in consequence of the wrongs we suffer? Can her wise government, for wise it certainly is, adopt so strange a course of conduct? But after all many are sceptical as to the injury to be done to G. Britain: I am not one of those who anticipate the ruin of her manufacturing establishments from this measure, and perhaps they will not even be paralised, but her manufactures will certainly diminish in price, and she will be under the necessity of searching out new channels of trade by which to pour them off from her shores; this may be the extent of the injury, but it will be sufficiently serious to induce her to do us justice. It is contended that the injury to ourselves will be incalculable: I think it may easily be estimated. It will be nothing more, calculating upon the continuance of peace, than a small augmentation of the price of the articles which we shall obtain as substitutes for British goods, a temporary fall of the prices of some of our own productions, and a small decrease of the revenue. But it is thought by some that we must starve or freeze in six months without British commerce. Are the days of the revolution so soon forgotten?

Of our annual imports from Great Britain of the value of about twenty seven millions and a half of dollars, upwards of twenty six millions in value is composed of goods paying duties ad valorem, and embracing, with inconsiderable exceptions, all the woollen, cotton, linen, silk, metal, earthen, glass and paper manufactures, and only 1,340,000 of articles paying specific duties, and consisting principally of salt, steel, lead, nails and porter. These it is said cannot be obtained elsewhere, particularly coarse woollens, and we shall be told that our habits have placed them on the list of necessaries. But our habits can change. Our importations are chiefly composed of the luxuries and conveniences of apparel. If the public good requires it, we may dispense with luxuries, or rather our convenience may become luxuries, our neaessaries conveniences. The truth however, is, that we can obtain similar articles, or tolerable substitutes, on the continent of Europe. From Spain we can get silk handkerchiefs and velvets, as well as wines and fruits. From Portugal, not only fruits and oils, the produce of that country and of Italy, but Lisbon salt in any quantity, wine, brandy and some East India goods. From France, wrought silks, superfine broad cloths, callicoes and chintzes, printed goods, linens, cambricks, lawns, lace, cotton fabricks, salt, writing paper, brandy, wines and all the productions of Italy and the Levant. From Germany, Holland, and the North of Europe, several kinds of linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, broad cloths, kersemeres, coarse woollens, Russia sheeting, Silesian linens, cambrics and lawns, damasks and diapers, glass, copper, and some iron manufactures, sheet copper, German steel, cordage, looking glasses, callicoes, brass kettles, and many other articles. It is admitted that there are some woolen manufactures in Germany and some cotton ones in France. Almost all the countries on the continent of Europe, if not now manufacturers for exportation, may become such, if circumstances make it for their interest; and such will be the effect of our refusing to import British productions. It will give a stimulus to the manufactures of the other countries which will poduce great effects, to the natural course of things it will induce those countries to form new manufacturing establishments, and to extend and improve their old ones. Besides it will induce them to sell to us a great part of what they now consider as necessaries of life, on account of the advance of price, and to replace them by importations from Great Britain at reduced prices. This increase of the price of foreign articles for our own consumption will be a disadvantage, but we must bear a temporary and partial evil with a view to ultimate and general good.

[*To be continued.*]

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

NEW

City of New Y

Jesse Pierce ard, a coasting duly sworn de was approachi bout a quarter two miles south said vessel, on o'clock, two sh times from a la two tier of gun der: that one o 40 yards ahead other went ne the deponent re bout five minu fired from the s ref rail and the mediately a m Pierce, brother was a hand on t deponent canno tance of the sl he conjectures i the deponent th entered the Ho lestation.

Sworn 26th Apr before De Wit

Hezekiah Pra of this port, de proaching the sa on Friday eveni tance from the w observed the fac davit of captain of his knowledg except the killin deponent has no That there were war in the offing ed to the wi min and the largest, war fired at the twenty shots in t ceeded on witho of war fired at t he was about a q shore, and after t is said to have sail of vessels we same time, and t shots were fired said ships of war

H

Sworn 26th April before De Witt

IN COMM

The mayor laid cil two affidavits conduct of the B Pierce, one of c on board the slo coasting vessels, also in violating th the United States.

Therefore resol ny of the lively in feels respecting th citizen of the Unit aggression upon the said JOHN P the assent of his re pense, on Monda alderman Fairlie, Miller be a comm arrangements on board will attend th all the captains of harbor be requeste half mast on that d led during the sole low citizens genera with us on this mel

The mayor havin council that he had cated to the preside a statement of the i British ships of wa

Resolved, That t mayor's prompt att our city, and that he such further inform cable, respecting ill ments and detention paid ships, and to t national executive, proper measures wi vindication of our n terest.

By the comm T.

FUNERAL

Of JOHN PIERC by a shot from the Leander, Henry within a quarter

NEW-YORK, April 28.

City of New York, ss.

Jesse Pierce, master of the sloop Richard, a coasting vessel of Brandwine, being duly sworn deposes and says, that as he was approaching Sandy Hook, and was about a quarter of a mile from the beach and two miles south from the light house in his said vessel, on Friday evening about five o'clock, two shots were fired at different times from a large British ship of war with two tier of guns, supposed to be the Leander: that one of the said shot struck about 40 yards ahead of the said vessel, and the other went nearly over her—upon which the deponent rounded to his vessel, and about five minutes after another shot was fired from the said ship and struck the taffrel rail and the quarter rail, and killed immediately a man at the helm named John Pierce, brother of the deponent, and who was a hand on board his vessel: that the deponent cannot actually determine the distance of the sloop from the Leander, but he conjectures it to be above a mile. That the deponent then continued his course and entered the Hook without any further molestation.

JESSE PIERCE.

Sworn 26th April, 1806, *before De Witt Clinton.*

Hezekiah Pratt, master of the brig Sally of this port, deposes, That as he was approaching the said port from St. Thomas', on Friday evening, and within 20 rods distance from the within mentioned sloop, he observed the facts stated in the within affidavit of captain Pierce, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief they are true, except the killing of the man, of which the deponent has no personal knowledge.—That there were at that time three ships of war in the offing, and that the one mentioned in the within affidavit was a two decker and the largest. That all the said vessels of war fired at the deponent's vessel, at least twenty shots in the whole, but that he proceeded on without coming to. That a sloop of war fired at the deponent's vessels when he was about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and after the within mentioned death is said to have occurred. That about 20 sail of vessels were coming into port at the same time, and that upwards of a hundred shots were fired at the said vessels by the said ships of war.

HEZEKIAH PRATT.

Sworn 26th April, 1806, *before De Witt Clinton.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

April 26, 1806.

The mayor laid before the common council two affidavits respecting the atrocious conduct of the British, in murdering John Pierce, one of our fellow citizens, while on board the sloop Richard, one of our coasting vessels, near Sandy Hook. And also in violating the jurisdictional rights of the United States.

Therefore resolved, That in full testimony of the lively indignity which this board feels respecting the atrocious murder of a citizen of the United States, and this daring aggression upon our national rights, that the said JOHN PIERCE be interred, with the assent of his relatives, at the public expense, on Monday next at 2 o'clock, that alderman Fairlie, Mott, and Mr. J. D. Miller be a committee to make necessary arrangements on this occasion, that this board will attend the funeral in a body, that all the captains of American vessels in the harbor be requested to hoist their colors half mast on that day, that the bells be tolled during the solemnity, and that our fellow citizens generally be invited to unite with us on this melancholy occasion.

The mayor having informed the common council that he had immediately communicated to the president of the United States a statement of the improper conduct of the British ships of war off our port.

Resolved, That the board approve of the mayor's prompt attention to the interest of our city, and that he be requested to obtain such further information as may be practicable, respecting illegal captures, impressments and detentions off our port by the said ships, and to transmit the same to the national executive, in full confidence that proper measures will be adopted for the vindication of our national honor and interest.

By the common council,

T. WORTMAN, C. Clk.

FUNERAL PROCESSION

Of JOHN PIERCE, who was murdered by a shot from the British ship of war Leander, Henry Whitny, commander, within a quarter of a mile of Sandy Hook, on Friday the 25th inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The committee appointed by the common council to superintend the funeral of JOHN PIERCE, have concluded on the following arrangement:

The masters of American vessels in port are requested to display their flags half-masted from sunrise till sunset.

The funeral procession to move from the city hall precisely at 12 o'clock. The bells of all the churches to be tolled until the arrival of the corps at St. Paul's church, the place of interment.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The Reverend Clergy.

Pall Bearers. Masters of Coasting Vessels. — CORPSE. — Pall Bearers. Masters of Coasting Vessels.

Brother of the deceased.

Crew of the sloop Richard, to which the deceased belonged.

Seamen.

Mayor.

Common Council.

Civil Officers.

Citizens—four deep.

The procession to move through Wall-street, Pearl, Whitehall st. and Broadway, to St Paul's church.

The Reverend Clergy are respectfully requested to attend at the common council, city hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and our fellow citizens are generally invited to assemble in front of the city hall at the same hour.

The committee feel confident that the demeanor of every citizen who attends the funeral will be such as the solemnity of this melancholy occasion demands.

James Fairlie,
Jacob Mott,
John D. Miller, } *Com.*

Patriotic Meeting.

At a meeting of Federal Republicans at the Tontine Coffee house, called this day to take into consideration the defenceless state of our harbor, CORNELIUS RAY, Esq in the chair,

On motion Resolved, That Rufus King, Ebenezer Stevens, Oliver Wolcott, William M. Woolsey, and William Henderson, be a committee to prepare and report to this meeting, resolutions expressive of the objects of this meeting, as to the subjects on which they were convened, which committee report the following:

Resolved, That the citizens of the U. States are of right, and according to the constitution and laws of the land, entitled to the enjoyment of life, liberty and property: and that it is the primary and most important duty of the government to defend, preserve and protect the same.

Resolved, That it is upon the strength and resources of the United States, that we can alone, under Providence, rely for national safety and the maintainance of national rights.

Resolved, That the repeated outrages committed by foreign ships of war at the mouths of our harbors, merit the resentment and indignation of every friend to his country.

Resolved That an administration which consents to pay money to avoid foreign insolence or to prevent the violation of national rights, while it sells and dismantles its naval force, instead of increasing and preserving it for the defence of our ports and commerce, prostrates the national honor, endangers the public safety, and invites both injustice and insult.

Resolved That the suffering of foreign armed ships to station themselves off our harbor, and there to stop, search, and capture our vessels, to impress, wound, and murder our citizens, is a gross and criminal neglect of the highest duties of our government, and that an administration which patiently permits the same, is not entitled to the confidence of a brave and free people.

Resolved, That the body of Merchants, who foresaw the impending danger, and petitioned Congress and the state Legislature to afford protection to this city, and its lawful commerce have merited the approbation of their fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That the memorials of the merchants and citizens to Congress, have been neglected, and that we have not perceived, on the part of the members of the Senate and Assembly from this city, such exertions and zeal as were expected of them to engage the interposition and influence of the State Legislature with Congress for the protection of our defenceless city.

Resolved, That so long as the British ships of war, which have assumed a station at the entrance of this port, are suffered to remain there, it is earnestly recommended that no supplies, provisions, or succors of any kind, should be afforded them from our markets, nor any intercourse held with them in any shape whatever, and that our pilot boats should abstain from visiting them.

Resolved, That the MURDER of JOHN PEARCE, one of our fellow-citizens by a shot from a British ship of war, at the entrance of our harbour, and within half a mile of the shore, while he was engaged in peaceably navigating a coasting vessel laden with provisions for our market, was an act that excites our detestation and abhorrence, and calls upon our government for the adoption of prompt and vigorous measures to prevent a repetition of such wanton and inhuman conduct, and so flagrant a violation of our national sovereignty.

Resolved, That this meeting approve the conduct of those persons who intercepted the supplies which were sent from this city to those vessels, who now blockade our harbor, and who have murdered our fellow-citizen John Pearce.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of the deceased, and that it be recommended to the ships in the harbour, to display the customary signs of mourning.

Resolved, That John B. Coles, Ebenezer Stevens, Samuel Mansfield, Robert Bogardus and Samuel Gedney, be a committee to confer with the friends of the deceased, and make the necessary arrangements in behalf of this meeting relative to his funeral.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

CORNELIUS RAY, Chairman.
SAMUEL BOYD, Secretary.

Capt. Pelton, of the brig Ceres, from Martinico, reports, that last evening at 7 o'clock, 2 miles from Sandy Hook, and within one mile of the Jersey shore, he was boarded by the Cambrian frigate; after examining his papers, the officer returned to the Cambrian, and ordered him to lay to until he gave him permission to proceed. The Ceres lay to until she drifted a considerable distance in shore, from the Cambrian, when captain Pelton made sail and stood into the Hook and was chased by the Driver sloop of war, as near in as she dare come on account of the darkness of the night. Captain Pelton spoke a pilot boat and requested them to put a pilot boat on board, which they refused to do, until she was regularly dismissed by the frigate. Captain Pelton, was obliged either to come into the Hook, and up to Staten Island (where he arrived about two o'clock this morning) without a pilot, or lay off the Hook all night, and run the risk of being sent to Halifax this morning.

Captain Webb, of the brig Eliza, arrived this morning, informs that just before he left Margaribo, orders had been received from the governor of Carraccas, to have the militia immediately organized, and the city put in the best state of defence, as a very alarming revolt had taken place in the interior.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MAY 2.

The Mechanic Relief Society of Alexandria, at their anniversary meeting, elected the following gentlemen as their officers:

John Longden, *President.*
Joseph Thornton, *Vice President.*
Aaron Hewes, *Treasurer.*
John Mac Leod, *Secretary.*
Richard Weightman,
William Rhodes,
John Dumsdon,
Mathew Robinson,
James M'Guire,
Levi James,
Daniel M'Dougall, } *Charitable committee.*

MARRIED last evening, at Woodville, by the Rev. Dr. Muir, *Charles Jefferson Catlett*, Esq. merchant, of Norfolk, to the amiable Miss *Ann Fairfax*, daughter of the late Bryan Lord Fairfax, of Mount Eagle, Fairfax county.

Capt. Coombs, arrived at Charleston, (S. C.) on the first of April spoke brig Active, of Alexandria, in lat. 26, 24, long. 58, 30. April 5, spoke schooner Thomas Henry, of Norfolk, out 5 days, bound to Martinico, in lat. 29, 24, long. 63, 30. April 8, spoke ship Louisa, of Philadelphia, bound to New Orleans, out 6 days, lost his maintopmast and head of his mainmast in a squall, in the night of the 7th; about one-third of his maintop was hanging about the head of the rigging, but the wind blowing and a heavy sea running, so that it was impossible to keep the ships near enough to enquire if he had received any more damage; but Captain Coombs imagines he lost all the mast. April 15, spoke schr Doris, from Charleston, out 16 hours, bound to Africa, commanded by Captain Davenport—supplied us with 60 gallons water.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated Saturday evening last.

"The body of the man murdered on board the sloop from Delaware, has been exposed all this day at Burling's slip to thousands of spectators, it is to be lodged to-morrow in the Tontine Coffee House or the City Hall, for public view, and on Monday to be buried, attended by the Corporation, &c. The minds of the inhabitants are wrought up to a pitch of actual madness. Two schooners armed and full of volunteers have already sailed, and two others are ready for sea, to retake the vessels captured by the British Blockading Squadron. The purser of the Leander came to town yesterday and purchased three boat loads of all kinds of provisions: two of the boats were stopped at the wharf, the third having sailed early this morning, was overtaken near the hook by a pilot-boat dispatched for the purpose, and brought back; the provisions are now in light carts, parading through the streets with drums, fifes, &c. and are intended to be left at the Poor-house. An express was sent off this morning to Washington. The inhabitants appear one in all to be of opinion, that the conduct of the British is tyrannical, cruel and unjust, and that some decisive steps ought and must be taken immediately, to stop, if possible, their present iniquitous proceedings."

Extract of a letter from New-York dated Sunday, April 27.

"I hasten to forward you the enclosed articles. I have only time to add that two or three vessels with 60 men each, have been dispatched through the Sound to retake the American vessels which have been sent to Halifax."

AN ACT

For fixing the Assize of Bread and repealing so much of all former acts as relate to that subject.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, by the Common Council of the town of Alexandria, that all loaf bread exposed or offered for sale, within the limits of this corporation, shall, be in loaves, of the weight of 8 pounds, 4 pounds, 2 pounds, or 1 pound, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market, or any sworn officer of the corporation, to seize all bread which shall be of less weight than that which it purports to be, but who shall nevertheless make a reasonable allowance for the deficiency in weight of old or stale bread. When any material alteration shall have taken place in the price of flour, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to apply to three respectable purchasers within the corporation, for a certificate of the cash price thereof, and to publish in the newspapers and in some conspicuous place in the public market, the price for which each loaf shall be sold.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all and every person who shall demand or receive any greater price than that which is fixed by the clerk of the market agreeable to the regulations of Council, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars for every such offence; which sum shall be recoverable by warrant before a single magistrate; one half of which shall be for the Corporation and the other half for the informer.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, that all acts and clauses of acts, coming within the purview hereof, are hereby repealed.

This act shall commence and be in force after the 15th day of May next.

Passed in Common Council this 28th day of April, 1806.

J. H. HOOE, *President.*

Approved the 30th of April, 1806.

Jonah Thompson, *Mayor.*

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE and LOT I live in, in the town of Alexandria, situated on Patrick street, between King and Prince streets, adjoining Mr. James Russel. The lot is 33 feet front and 100 feet deep. On this lot is erected a well finished two story frame house, 24 feet front and 31 feet deep; the back buildings are all of brick, and the lot well enclosed. Under the house is an excellent dry cellar; the house is well built, and from the roof to the cellar. This property will be sold clear of all incumbrance.

ALSO,

One House and Lot, on Prince street, on the paved part, in the same neighborhood; on which there is a well finished two story frame house with every necessary back building; the lot is well enclosed and is 25 feet front and 100 feet deep.—This lot pays a small ground rent. I will exchange the above mentioned property for lands in the western country, or dry goods for the greater part of the payment of this property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Robert Abercrombie.

May 2. 2aw

PETER WISE, Jun.

Offers for Sale, at his Store in Fairfax street,

A general assortment of Drugs and Patent Medicines:

ALSO,

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia,
Flask Oil, by the box,
Superior quality Salad Oil, by the basket or bottle, Salt Petre, refined,
Thirty Boxes first quality SEGARS, and fifty of second.

☞ He will take a Young Man 14 or 15 years old, of good connections, to learn the *Druggists'* business.

April 23. d1w

By virtue of a deed of trust from James Davidson to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money from the said James Davidson to Daniel Spangler and Samuel Spangler, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, upon the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-eighth day of May next, a LOT of GROUND, lying upon the south side of Prince street and to the westward of Water street, in the town of Alexandria, fronting upon Prince street 20 feet 2 inches, and extending back 98 feet 6 inches—upon which there is erected a two story Frame House.

George McMunn.

May 1, co.f

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New York a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, *Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.*

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bed lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilon's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S *WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,*

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar style, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, the contrary a particular excellence of this is contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substance, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper rate of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, destuctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; as dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 1aw

Just Published,

For Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Book Store,*

BROOKES'S

General Gazetteer Improved;

Or a New and Compendious

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY;

CONTAINING

A description of the empires, kingdoms, states, provinces, cities, towns, forts, seas, harbors, rivers, lakes, mountains, capes, &c. in the known world—with the government, customs, manners, and religion of the inhabitants; the extent, boundaries, and natural productions of each country; the trade, manufactures, and curiosities of the cities and towns; their longitude, latitude, bearings and distances in English miles, from remarkable places; and the various events by which they have been distinguished—including a detail of the countries, cities, boroughs, market-towns, and principal villages, in Great Britain and Ireland—together with a succinct account of at least, seven hundred cities, towns and villages in the United States, more than has appeared in any preceding edition of the same work; in which the numerous mistakes and deficiencies of European Gazetteers, respecting this country, are corrected and supplied—illustrated by eight maps, neatly executed.—Price 3 dollars 50 cents.

ALSO,

Scott's Geographical Dictionary of the United States. Price 2 dollars 50 cents.

Pinkerton's Modern Geography, 2 vols. octavo, and a quarto Atlas. Price 15 dollars.

Guthery's Geography improved, 2 vols. quarto, and a folio Atlas. Price 15 dollars.

Davis's Modern Geography for Schools. Price 1 dollar 50 cents.

Pinkerton's Geography abridged, for do. Price 1 dollar.

Walker's Elements of Geography and of Natural and Civil History, with Maps and Plates, London edition. Price 4 dollars.

April 24.

FOUND,

This morning, between the Market House and the Gaol,

A BANK NOTE.

The owner may have it again by proving property, paying the expence of this advertisement, and applying to the Printer.

May 1. 1aw

Fresh Fruit.

THOMAS SIMMS,

Has just received, per the late arrivals,

A few boxes Oranges and Lemons,

English Walnuts in sacks.

Shad and Herrings, put up particularly for family use.

A few hundred bushels of Seed Potatoes,

AND,

A general assortment of *Groceries* as usual.

April 28. eo8.*

FRESH TEAS.

Now landing from on board the brig Harmony from New York.

12 chests Young Hyson,
5 do. Hyson,
10 do. Hyson Skin,

} *Of the latest importation.*

Which will be sold on very moderate terms by

James Sanderson.

April 21. 4

Clover Seed,

(Warranted of the best quality.)

Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

Who have just received,

60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Sallad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22. 4

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with top and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit——Apply to the PRINTER, or,

THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

April 8. eotf

Second Dividend,

IN the case of *James Smith*, has been declared, of seven cents in the dollar, on all claims legally proven, payable by the subscriber in Dumfries, thirty days from the 14th instant.

Timothy Brundige,

Assignee.

Dumfries, April 19. (21) eo4w

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Fawn's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

District of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS *Alexander Henderson* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the prison rules of Alexandria county, at the suit of sundry creditors of the said Alexander Henderson, and of one John M'Pherson lately trading in co-partnership; the said John M'Pherson residing and carrying on the business of the said co-partnership in the city of New York, under the firm of John M'Pherson and Co: And the said Alexander Henderson, residing and carrying on the business of the co-partnership in the town of Alexandria, under the firm of Alexander Henderson and Co. and the said Alexander Henderson being unable to discharge the said claims with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed: Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said Alexander Henderson and of the copartnership aforesaid, that on Thursday, the 8th day of May next, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the court-house, in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Alexander Henderson, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 26th day of April, 1806.

April 26. G. Deneale, c. c.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.